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Proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 10
Trade and development

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Overall orientation

10.1 The main objective of the programme implemented by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Trade Centre (ITC) is to assist developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in integrating beneficially into the global economy in support of inclusive and sustainable growth and development. Through its work to promote development-centred globalization, UNCTAD will help to implement the global development agenda and will assist developing countries in meeting their development goals, including poverty eradication, improving the well-being of citizens and addressing the opportunities and challenges created by globalization. In particular, UNCTAD will further enhance its efforts to support the development of Africa across its areas of expertise.

10.2 In order to attain the foregoing objectives, UNCTAD, within its mandate, will:

(a) Conduct research and analysis on long-standing and emerging trade and development issues;

(b) Build consensus around efforts to promote policies and strategies conducive to inclusive and sustainable development;

(c) Support countries in implementing development strategies aimed at integrating into the global trading system and economy and achieving sustainable growth and development.

10.3 ITC will seek to improve the international competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries, especially least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition. In order to achieve that goal, ITC will focus on the delivery of trade-related technical assistance activities linked to trade intelligence and export development issues.

10.4 In the context of deepening interdependence among all countries, UNCTAD will maintain its unique orientation and commitment to development through these three pillars, while remaining responsive and accountable to all Member States. The Conference will also continue efforts to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability, including through results-based management.

10.5 The programme is guided by the quadrennial sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies, and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including the decisions adopted at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Conference and those to be adopted at the fourteenth session, to be held in 2016. UNCTAD remains the focal point in the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. The Conference is responsible for subprogrammes 1 to 5, while ITC is responsible for subprogramme 6.

10.6 As many development challenges are closely interconnected, UNCTAD contributes to effective responses to these challenges through the integrated treatment of trade, finance, investment, technology and sustainable development and the promotion of such an approach for the post-2015 development agenda.. Because sustainable and inclusive outcomes in an interdependent world involve collective responses at the multilateral level, UNCTAD is one of the appropriate bodies of the

United Nations system for building consensus around more development-centred globalization, which would lead to faster and more stable growth, economic diversification, sustainable debt management, job creation, poverty reduction and sustainable and inclusive development.

10.7 ITC will address the operational aspects of trade promotion and export development. Its strategic vision is one of fostering inclusive and sustainable growth and development through trade and international business development. Within this context, the strategic challenges of ITC are to strengthen the integration of the business sector into the global economy, improve the performance of trade support institutions for the benefit of enterprises, and improve the international competitiveness of enterprises.

10.8 UNCTAD will pursue its subprogrammes in support of the main objective of the programme. Subprogramme 1 examines development strategies in a globalizing world economy and related issues. Subprogrammes 2 and 4 contribute to the building of productive capacity and international competitiveness. Subprogramme 3 and the trade logistics component of subprogramme 4 contribute to the maximization of gains resulting from globalization for development in international trade and trade negotiations. Subprogramme 5 covers the development strategies of economies in Africa, least developed countries and countries in special situations, including small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies. Sectoral concerns of those countries will also be addressed by other subprogrammes in coordination and cooperation with subprogramme 5.

10.9 Throughout its programme of work, UNCTAD will make efforts to mainstream cross-cutting issues related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, the promotion of sustainable development, and full and productive employment. It will also strengthen its cross-divisional coordination, in particular with respect to training and capacity-building programmes.

10.10 UNCTAD will contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of relevant global conferences and to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals within the framework of a post-2015 development agenda once it has been approved by the General Assembly, especially those related to global partnerships for development, financing for development, domestic resource mobilization, investment, debt, trade, commodities, systemic issues and global economic decision-making, economic cooperation among developing countries, sustainable development and science and technology for development.

10.11 UNCTAD will also contribute to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development; the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and its follow-up; the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020; the outcomes and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; the outcomes and the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society; the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries; and the outcomes of the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action in 2008 and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of

Small Island Developing States. UNCTAD will also assist in furthering the implementation of the internationally agreed goals set out in the Doha Ministerial Declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In addition, UNCTAD will contribute to the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex).

10.12 As a lead agency of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) inter-agency thematic cluster on trade and productive capacity, UNCTAD will contribute to the implementation of the Aid for Trade initiative; enhance the role of trade and development and interrelated issues in United Nations development assistance plans, such as United Nations development assistance frameworks and national development strategies; undertake joint operations at the country level; and enhance related inter-agency cooperation in system-wide initiatives.

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

Objective of the Organization: To promote economic policies and strategies at all levels for sustained growth, inclusive and sustainable development, full employment and decent work for all, and poverty eradication in developing countries, especially least developed countries

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved understanding of the global economic environment and of policy choices for inclusive and sustained development at the national, regional and international levels	(a) (i) Increased number of statements at, inter alia, intergovernmental meetings by policymakers and beneficiaries indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD research and analysis for the national policymaking process (ii) Increased number of citations in the media on the growth-oriented macroeconomic and financial policy choices advocated in UNCTAD research (iii) Number of UNCTAD activities, including publications and workshops, that promote South-South cooperation (iv) Increased number of universities and research centres using the services of the UNCTAD Virtual Institute

(b) Progress towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries by fostering better understanding of the interplay between successful development resource mobilization, debt sustainability and effective debt management	(b) (i) Increased number of institutions/countries having used the capacity-building services of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System programme (ii) Increased number of international and national policy positions and initiatives in the area of debt and development resource mobilization incorporating contributions from UNCTAD
(c) Improved access to reliable and timely statistics and indicators highlighting the interlinkages between globalization, trade and development for decision-making on economic policies and development strategies	(c) Increased number of users of, and countries and territories using, statistical indicators developed and maintained by UNCTAD
(d) Improved Palestinian policymaking and institutional capacities, and strengthened international cooperation for alleviating the adverse economic and social conditions imposed on the Palestinian people and for building an independent Palestinian State	(d) Number of Palestinian development and policy initiatives and institutions responding to UNCTAD research findings, recommendations and technical cooperation activities

Strategy

10.13 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, will focus on:

(a) Identifying specific needs and measures arising from the interdependence among trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies, from the point of view of their effects on development;

(b) Contributing to a better understanding of coherence between international economic rules, practices and processes and national policies and development strategies;

(c) Contributing to research and analysis on:

(i) The prospects of and impact on trade and development, at both the national and international levels, resulting from the global economic and financial crisis and its aftermath;

(ii) Poverty eradication and an appropriate balance among growth, fairness and social protection;

(iii) The post-2015 development agenda, once it has been approved by the General Assembly;

(d) Supporting developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in their efforts to formulate

development strategies adapted to the challenges of globalization, and continuing to support middle-income countries according to their needs;

(e) Intensifying interaction and communication with Governments, policymakers, universities and think tanks in Member States, including the dissemination of the work of UNCTAD.

10.14 The objective will be pursued through research and policy analysis, consensus-building and technical assistance, including with other international organizations, based on:

(a) Timely and forward-looking research and analysis regarding macroeconomic, debt and development policies, including resource mobilization, taking into account the relevant outcomes of global conferences and summits on development;

(b) The formulation of practical policy options and recommendations for appropriate development strategies, at all levels, to take advantage of the opportunities and meet the challenges of globalization;

(c) The furtherance of consensus-building with regard to macroeconomic and development policies for developing countries;

(d) Support for the development of local teaching and research capacities in developing countries and academic networking;

(e) Technical assistance, training and support for developing countries in building national capacities for effective debt management, in cooperation, where appropriate, with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other stakeholders;

(f) Assistance to developing countries to improve their national statistical capacity in the area of trade and development through advisory, statistical and information services;

(g) Assessment of the prospects of, and the obstacles to, economic development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the provision of effective operational activities, with a view to alleviating the adverse economic and social conditions imposed on the Palestinian people;

(h) Research and analysis of trends and prospects for South-South integration and cooperation, including triangular cooperation, in the areas of trade, finance, investment and technology.

Subprogramme 2
Investment and enterprise

Objective of the Organization: To ensure inclusive growth and sustainable development through investment and enterprise development for the enhancement of productive capacity-building, industrialization and economic diversification, and job creation in all developing countries, in particular those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and other middle-income countries, according to their needs, and countries with economies in transition

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved ability to address key and emerging issues related to investment and its interaction with official development assistance, trade and regional integration, and promote sustainable development	(a) (i) Increased number of investment stakeholders responding to evaluation surveys and reporting improved capacity to address key issues related to investment (ii) Increased number of statements by Member States indicating that they have implemented policy recommendations and utilized methodology provided by UNCTAD in the area of international investment
(b) Enhanced ability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in designing and implementing strategies and policies to attract and benefit from investment for sustainable development	(b) (i) Increased number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition benefiting from UNCTAD assistance, including investment policy reviews and e-tools, and implementation of strategies, policies and good practices for attracting and benefiting from foreign investment for sustainable development and inclusive growth (ii) Increased number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition benefiting from UNCTAD assistance, demonstrating improved performance on the basis of various benchmark indicators, monitored by UNCTAD
(c) Enhanced capacity to address key and emerging issues related to international investment agreements and their development dimension, as well as their formulation and implementation	(c) (i) Increased number of statements by policymakers and other stakeholders in international investment agreements reporting on the sustainable development dimension of those agreements

	(ii) Increased sharing of experiences and best practices on key issues relating to the negotiation and implementation of investment treaties among investment stakeholders
(d) Enhanced understanding of enterprise development issues and ability to boost productive capacity through enterprise development policies aimed at: (i) stimulating enterprise development, particularly that related to small and medium-sized enterprises, entrepreneurship and business linkages; (ii) promoting best practices in corporate social responsibility and accounting; (iii) establishing competitive and well-regulated insurance markets	(d) (i) Increased number of countries using UNCTAD policy measures and tools in the design of policies aimed at strengthening entrepreneurship and the competitiveness of their firms (ii) Increased number of countries using guidance and tools developed by UNCTAD in the areas of accounting, enterprise development, insurance, business linkages, e-tourism and corporate reporting

Strategy

10.15 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Investment and Enterprise, will assist all developing countries, in particular those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, in designing and implementing policies aimed at enhancing productive capacities, industrialization, economic diversification and job creation and promoting effective progress towards post-2015 sustainable development goals through investment and enterprise development. To that end, the subprogramme will:

(a) Strengthen the role of UNCTAD as the major source of information on international investment;

(b) Help developing countries, at their request, to strengthen their capacity to formulate and implement integrated policies, develop an enabling environment and participate in discussions related to international investment;

(c) Support efforts by developing countries, middle-income countries and countries with economies in transition to build productive capacities and internationally competitive firms;

(d) Provide training and capacity-building programmes.

Subprogramme 3
International trade

Component 1
International trade in goods and services

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the effective, qualitative and beneficial participation of all countries in international trade in order to build more inclusive and sustainable development outcomes

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved understanding of trade policymaking and enhanced national capacity of developing countries, in particular least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, on measures needed to integrate their economies beneficially into the international trading system and to create an enabling environment for sustainable development	(a) (i) Increased number of specific identifiable actions taken by countries and institutions receiving UNCTAD assistance to enhance their participation in regional and multilateral trade agreements, cooperative frameworks and partnerships, including South-South trade negotiations and WTO accession processes (ii) Increased number of specific identifiable actions taken by developing countries to integrate trade, productive capacity, employment and development concerns into their best-fit national trade and services policies
(b) Strengthened capacity of developing countries, in particular those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, in trade and trade-related decision-making and in addressing the trade and development impact of non-tariff measures	(b) (i) Increased number of users benefiting from the Trade Analysis and Information System, the World Integrated Trade Solution, the Agriculture Trade Policy Simulation Model, the Transparency in Trade initiative and trade analysis training and research (ii) Number of specific actions taken by Member States, at the national, regional or multilateral levels, aimed at streamlining or harmonizing non-tariff measures in international trade with the assistance of UNCTAD
(c) Enhanced capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to prepare and implement national and regional competition laws and consumer protection regulations	(c) (i) Increased number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition establishing or revising and implementing national and/or regional (including South-South) competition and consumer protection legislation and institutional frameworks on the basis of the sharing of best practices and peer reviews with regard to the implementation of such policies

	(ii) Increased number of countries using the UNCTAD Model Law on Competition and volunteering for peer reviews of competition law and policy
(d) Strengthened capacity of developing countries, in particular those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, to design and implement mutually supportive trade, environment, climate change, sustainable development and creative economy objectives in development strategies at all levels	(d) (i) Increased number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition designing and implementing policies, programmes, normative initiatives and institutional arrangements with a view to taking advantage of trade and creative economy opportunities and promoting their sustainable development objectives
	(ii) Increased number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition participating in the green economy and other models in the context of sustainable development, including sustainable biotrade and biofuels initiatives
(e) Strengthened capacity of developing countries, in particular least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, to design and implement trade policies that allow women to benefit more from the opportunities arising from international trade	(e) Number of countries able to assess the impact of trade policy on women and to design and implement trade and complementary policies aimed at maximizing economic opportunities for women

Strategy

10.16 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, through the three pillars of the work of UNCTAD, will promote inclusive and sustainable growth and development and poverty alleviation, based on the international trade in goods, services and commodities, the international trading system and the linkages between trade and internationally agreed development goals. The subprogramme will address persistent and emerging development challenges (inter alia, women's economic empowerment, access to decent employment, food security and poverty alleviation) and assess their implications for the development prospects of developing countries, least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, including at the national policymaking level. It will continue to improve cooperation and enhance synergies with other international organizations and foster the coordination of system-wide United Nations activities in the area of international trade. It will also strengthen the communication and dissemination aspects of its work.

10.17 The subprogramme will focus on:

(a) Monitoring and assessing the evolution of the international trading system and trends in trade policy and international trade from a development perspective;

(b) Monitoring and providing information on all forms of protectionism, in cooperation with WTO and other relevant institutions;

(c) Enhancing the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to establish negotiating priorities, implement bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements and optimize development gains;

(d) Monitoring and assessing the evolution of the international trading system and trends from a development perspective;

(e) Providing technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition prior to, during and in the follow-up to WTO accession;

(f) Examining ways to improve the utilization of trade preferences;

(g) Assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in integrating into the multilateral trading system;

(h) Assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in increasing their participation in global services production and trade;

(i) Continuing research and analysis, within its mandate, on the impact of migration and remittances on development;

(j) Supporting countries in enhancing the contribution of the creative economy to inclusive and sustainable development;

(k) Assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in achieving economic diversification and structural transformation, including increased participation in and upscaling of manufacturing and global supply chains;

(l) Continuing its work on trade and development aspects of intellectual property, while acknowledging that the World Intellectual Property Organization has the lead on intellectual property rights issues within the United Nations system;

(m) Facilitating economic cooperation among developing countries and South-South trade, including through the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries;

(n) Strengthening analytical capacity for trade policymaking and negotiations, and integrating trade and development concerns into national trade policies that contribute to productive capacity, inclusiveness, the empowerment of women and employment creation, in particular for least developed countries;

(o) Addressing the trade and development impacts of non-tariff measures, through research and analysis, and partnerships with other related international organizations for the collection of data on trade policy measures and non-tariff measures, and quantifying impacts thereon;

(p) Promoting the use of effective competition and consumer policies with a view to achieving domestic and international competitiveness and dealing with anti-competitive practices;

(q) Addressing issues at the interface between trade and environment in the context of fostering sustainable development and resilience to climate change,

including through technology transfer, and seizing trade and investment opportunities related to climate change, the sustainable use of biodiversity, renewable energy and organic agriculture;

(r) Addressing challenges and opportunities of the green economy and other models of the promotion of sustainable development, poverty eradication and resilience to climate change;

(s) Promoting a better understanding among developing countries, in particular least developed countries, of the links among trade, gender and development and of policies and measures aimed at enabling women to derive greater benefit from international trade and at achieving gender equality;

(t) Developing and implementing trade and trade-related technical cooperation and capacity-building activities, including through multi-donor programmes such as the Aid for Trade initiative, the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

(u) Sharing best practices on partnerships for trade and development that can strengthen the achievement of a post-2015 development agenda, once it has been approved by the General Assembly;

(v) Undertaking research and analysis on public-private partnerships for development.

Component 2
Commodities

Objective of the Organization: To harness development gains and to deal with the trade and development problems of the commodity economy and of commodity dependence

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of commodity-dependent developing countries to address trade and development problems associated with the commodity economy and to seize opportunities emerging from commodity trade and enhanced international and regional cooperation	(a) Increased number of commodity-dependent developing countries adopting policy measures and tools recommended by UNCTAD in designing policies aimed at the diversification of export earnings

Strategy

10.18 Component 2 of subprogramme 3 is under the responsibility of the Special Unit on Commodities. It will contribute to the efforts of developing countries to identify and implement appropriate policies, at all levels, to address the impacts of volatility of commodity prices on them and to formulate strategies and policies to respond to the challenges and opportunities of commodity markets, and will assist developing countries, in particular those in Africa, middle-income countries, countries with economies in transition, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, including with regard to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. The component will continue to play a

key role, with appropriate coordination with other relevant international and regional actors, in:

(a) Addressing the trade and development problems associated with the commodity economy and the links between international commodity trade and national development, particularly poverty reduction;

(b) Working in the areas of commodities, food security and investment in agriculture, taking into account in particular the special needs of Africa and least developed countries, in cooperation with other relevant organizations;

(c) Continuing work in the area of agricultural commodities to help developing countries achieve more sustainable and strengthened agricultural production, food security and export capacity, taking into account the needs of small-scale farmers and the empowerment of women and youth;

(d) Continuing work in the area of non-food commodities, in particular minerals, metals and energy products, with a focus on policies and strategies for sustainable resource management;

(e) Assisting commodity-dependent developing countries in their efforts to:

(i) Develop national commodity strategies, including the mainstreaming of commodity policies into their broad-based national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies;

(ii) Build supply-side capacities in order to achieve competitiveness;

(iii) Align development policies with the multilateral trading system with a view to participating in, including moving up, global or regional commodity value chains and diversifying commodity sectors;

(iv) Comply with international trade standards, particularly non-tariff measures such as food standards;

(v) Take advantage of export opportunities for commodities in emerging markets;

(vi) Establish effective marketing systems and support frameworks for small commodity producers;

(vii) Develop commodity financing and risk management schemes;

(f) Promoting intergovernmental cooperation in the field of commodities and building consensus regarding ways to integrate commodity policies into:

(i) National, regional and international initiatives;

(ii) Trade-related policies and instruments for the resolution of commodity problems;

(iii) Investment and financial policies for the gaining of access to financial resources for commodity-based development.

Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen science, technology and innovation, including information and communications technologies for inclusive development; to support inclusive growth and development through efficient, resilient and sustainable trade logistics services and transit transport systems; and to promote training and capacity-building programmes for local institutions with a view to enhancing the economic development and competitiveness of developing countries and countries with economies in transition

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved efficiency and sustainability of trade logistics of developing countries and some countries with economies in transition	(a) (i) Increased number of specific, identifiable actions taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to improve trade logistics, such as actions to cut transport and transaction costs; improve effective transit systems, sustainable transport efficiency and connectivity; and establish a supportive legal framework, with the assistance of UNCTAD
	(ii) Increased number of measures adopted by developing countries and countries with economies in transition using the Automated System for Customs Data to further improve the efficient management of their customs administration, with the assistance of UNCTAD
	(iii) Increased number of developing countries and some countries with economies in transition having improved trade logistics performance on the basis of benchmark indicators related to logistics and business efficiency, with the assistance of UNCTAD
(b) Improved awareness and adoption of national and international policies by developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the area of science, technology and innovation, as well as information and communications technology	(b) (i) Increased number of specific actions taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement programmes aimed at enhancing the contributions of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technology to development, with the assistance of UNCTAD

	(ii) Increased number of cooperation initiatives among research institutions, academic centres, private and public entities and governmental organizations at the subregional, regional and international levels in the areas of science and technology and information and communications technology, with the assistance of UNCTAD
(c) Better understanding, at the national level, of policy options and best practices in science and technology for development and information and communications technologies for development	(c) Increased number of countries benefiting from UNCTAD assistance through capacity-building activities in science and technology for development and information and communications technologies for development
(d) Enhanced capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the areas of trade and investment and interrelated issues	(d) Number of specific actions taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen the capacities of human resources and local institutions in the areas of trade and investment and related issues, as a result of UNCTAD assistance

Strategy

10.19 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Technology and Logistics, will help improve the technological capacity, competitiveness in international trade and overall development of developing countries, especially those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and middle-income countries, according to their needs, and will assist transit developing countries with their special challenges related to designing and implementing resilient and sustainable transport infrastructure and services, by:

(a) Improving trade logistics policies; strengthening transport operations management, systems and connections; and supporting the design and implementation of coherent sustainable freight transport and enhancing transit systems;

(b) Further addressing the special trade, investment and development needs of landlocked developing countries, including by continuing its support for the effective implementation of the Almaty Ministerial Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action;

(c) Assisting in particular small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies in the design and implementation of policies suitable to their specific trade logistics challenges;

(d) Assisting in the development and implementation of appropriate institutional and legal frameworks for the facilitation of trade and transport;

(e) Supporting the active participation of developing countries in transport and trade facilitation negotiations;

(f) Conducting research and analysis in the areas of science, technology and innovation as an instrument for supporting national development, local industry (in particular small and medium-sized enterprises) and the competitiveness and export diversification efforts of countries, including through the transfer of technology;

(g) Contributing to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 with respect to trade and interrelated issues in the areas of technology and sustainable development;

(h) Carrying out research and technical assistance in the area of information and communications technologies for development, including by contributing to the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technologies for Development and by promoting e-business strategies and legislation;

(i) Contributing to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

(j) Serving as the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development;

(k) Fostering training and capacity-building aimed at policymakers and practitioners in the fields of trade and related areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development; assisting developing countries, within its mandates, in the achievement of internationally agreed development goals; and enhancing the dissemination and communication aspects of its work.

Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

Objective of the Organization: To promote development of national policies and international support measures to build productive capacities for economic development and poverty reduction in Africa, least developed countries and other groups of countries in special situations (landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies) and to progressively and beneficially integrate them into the global economy

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Greater awareness of and dialogue on policy options to promote African economic development	(a) Number of Member States indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD research and analysis for the national policymaking process
(b) Greater awareness of and dialogue on policy options to address development problems of least developed countries in the global economy, including those in the process of graduation from the list of least developed countries	(b) Number of Member States indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD research and analysis for the national policymaking process

(c) Enhanced integration of trade policies and priorities into the national development plans of least developed countries	(c) Number of least developed countries that have made progress in enhancing the integration of trade policies and priorities into their national development plans and have implemented the action matrices of the Enhanced Integrated Framework
(d) Improved capacities of landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies to support their economic transformation and resilience-building efforts	(d) Number of landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies having benefited from UNCTAD analysis and advisory services and other forms of assistance on achieving structural progress

Strategy

10.20 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes, will focus on identifying and promoting understanding of the economic development problems specific to African countries, least developed countries and other countries that it covers. It will play an advocacy role in promoting consensus in the international development community regarding policy measures that best address those development problems. This involves the identification of new issues and approaches, as well as greater interaction with research institutes in least developed countries and with development partners. The subprogramme will also contribute to the implementation of and the follow-up to the outcomes of relevant global conferences and to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 and in the programmes of action for landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, respectively. The subprogramme will assist African countries in their efforts to successfully achieve economic diversification and structural transformation. It will seek to:

(a) Help landlocked developing countries to mitigate the adverse economic consequences of their geographical disadvantage by addressing their special needs;

(b) Help small island developing States to enhance their resilience to external shocks and make steady socioeconomic progress possible for most of them;

(c) Instil, throughout UNCTAD, a practice of devoting systematic attention to the problems of other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies;

(d) Support African countries in their efforts to enhance intra-African trade by promoting regional integration aimed at achieving sustainable development.

10.21 Research outputs will be linked closely to the provision of advisory services, training, workshops, lectures and technical assistance activities, with a view to improving human and institutional capabilities and raising the awareness of development partners regarding the specific needs of developing countries covered by the subprogramme. The latter will continue to address the special concerns and needs of Africa, including by disseminating its research to relevant policymakers.

10.22 The subprogramme will continue to support the countries that it covers in their efforts to benefit from their respective United Nations statuses and to integrate beneficially into the global economy with a view to reducing poverty and contributing to the graduation prospects of least developed countries. The subprogramme will also develop policy recommendations to support the implementation of smooth transition strategies on the part of countries graduating from the list of least developed countries. Technical cooperation outputs of the subprogramme will be focused on building capacities, including national statistical capacity, as well as on effective participation in and the delivery of trade-related technical assistance in the context of, inter alia, the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the Aid for Trade initiative. When appropriate, these activities will be implemented within the framework of the Inter-agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity.

10.23 The subprogramme will contribute to the implementation and midterm review of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020. The subprogramme will increase its efforts to disseminate key findings related to least developed countries among those countries and their development partners. It will contribute to the implementation of the successor programme to the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the outcome of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, to be held in 2014, including the outcomes of their reviews, and other regionally owned partnership programmes such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development. In order to ensure coherence and consistency, the subprogramme will coordinate and cooperate with other subprogrammes on the sectoral work relating to the groups of countries concerned. It will promote efforts to gain analytical insights into the problems faced by other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies through the systematic coverage of such countries in relevant UNCTAD research and technical assistance.

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

Objective of the Organization: To foster inclusive and sustainable growth and development in developing countries, especially least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition through trade and international business development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened integration of the business sector into the global economy	(a) (i) Number of male and female clients reporting greater awareness of international trade as a result of ITC support (ii) Number of cases in which trade-related policies and/or strategies and/or regulations have been improved with input from the business sector as a result of ITC support

(b) Improved performance of trade support institutions for the benefit of enterprises	(b) Number of institutions reporting improved operational and managerial performance as a result of ITC support
(c) Improved international competitiveness of enterprises	(c) (i) Number of enterprises reporting improved international competitiveness as a result of ITC support (ii) Percentage of enterprises that are owned, operated and controlled by women reporting improved international competitiveness as a result of ITC support (iii) Number of enterprises having transacted international business as a result of ITC support (iv) Percentage of enterprises that are owned, operated and controlled by women having transacted international business as result of ITC support

Strategy

10.24 The International Trade Centre bears substantive responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme. Its strategic thrust is in line with the mandate entrusted to it by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1819 (LV), by which the Council recognized the Centre as the focal point for technical assistance and cooperation activities in the trade promotion and export development field within the United Nations system of assistance to developing countries. The subprogramme will focus on the implementation of international goals, including those set out in the Millennium Declaration and the agreements on post-2015 development goals, once approved by the General Assembly. It will contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex), and the declarations made at the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Busan, Republic of Korea, in 2011. The subprogramme will play an important role in furthering the implementation of the WTO ministerial declarations.

10.25 The objective of the subprogramme is to enable small and medium-sized enterprises, including those owned, operated and controlled by women from developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, sub-Saharan Africa, post-conflict States and economies in transition to build their international competitiveness and gain access to new markets. This will be done through: direct enterprise-level support; assistance to strengthen trade support institutions; and support to improve trade-related policies, strategies and the business environment, with input from the business sector. Enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, will be assisted in integrating into global value chains in both the goods and services sectors.

10.26 In order to achieve this objective, the subprogramme will deliver a wide range of trade-related technical assistance activities, including the provision of trade intelligence to generate greater transparency in trade and capacity-building assistance to enhance the international competitiveness of enterprises. This will be undertaken in a manner that ensures that the gender and environmental dimensions of trade are taken into account and built into the programmes and policies of the subprogramme.

10.27 The subprogramme will focus on:

(a) Creating greater awareness of trade issues through advocacy, statistical research and publications, and providing thought leadership through major events;

(b) Trade capacity-building and advisory services for enterprises, trade support institutions and policymakers with a view to integrating the business sector into the global economy and, more important, integrating small and medium-sized enterprises into global value chains.

10.28 During the period 2016-2017, ITC will build on its successes achieved during the previous two bienniums by measuring its accomplishments through additional efforts to evaluate the impacts of its activities.

10.29 Strengthening existing partnerships such as those with other United Nations institutions and the private sector and multi-stakeholder initiatives such as the Chief Executives Board for Coordination cluster on trade and productive capacity and the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Least Developed Countries, as well as developing new strategic alliances, will be important to ensure that ITC scales up its delivery and impact.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

1995 (XIX)	Establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly
2297 (XXII)	International Trade Centre
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/210	International Conference on Financing for Development
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
62/179	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
62/208	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
63/204	Report of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
63/303	Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development

64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
65/280	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020
67/223	Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection
67/226	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
68/140	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
68/199	International trade and development
68/200	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
68/204	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
68/219	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
68/226	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
68/230	South-South cooperation

Trade and Development Board resolutions and reports

TD/386	Plan of Action
TD/387	Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement
TD/412	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eleventh session
TD/442	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its twelfth session
TD/B (S-XXIII)/7	Agreed outcome of the midterm review
TD/500/Add.1	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its thirteenth session: the Doha Mandate

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

General Assembly resolutions

66/188	Addressing excessive price volatility in food and related financial and commodity markets
67/86	Assistance to the Palestinian people
67/217	Towards a New International Economic Order
68/201	International financial system and development
68/202	External debt sustainability and development

Subprogramme 3
International trade

General Assembly resolutions

57/253	World Summit on Sustainable Development
66/197	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
66/288	The future we want
68/203	Commodities

Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics

General Assembly resolutions

60/252	World Summit on the Information Society
68/198	Information and communications technologies for development
68/220	Science, technology and innovation for development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2012/5	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
2012/6	Science and technology for development

Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

General Assembly resolutions

58/201	Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries
65/2	Outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
67/221	Smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries
67/222	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
68/18	Graduation of countries from the least developed country category
68/224	Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
68/225	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
68/238	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

General Assembly resolutions

2297 (XXII)	International Trade Centre
64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
67/227	South-South cooperation

Trade and Development Board resolutions and reports

TD/386	Plan of Action
TD/500/Add.1	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its thirteenth session: the Doha Mandate

World Trade Organization resolutions and decisions

WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1	Ministerial Declaration
WT/MIN(05)/DEC	Doha Work Programme: Ministerial Declaration
WT/MIN(11)/W/2	Elements for Political Guidance
WT/MIN(13)/DEC	Bali Ministerial Declaration
WTO/MIN(13)/36	Agreement on Trade Facilitation